

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION



NATIONAL PARKS OF JAPAN—Page Sixteen

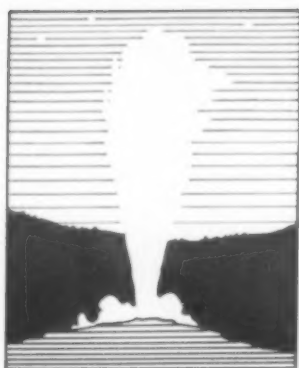
APRIL-JUNE 1949

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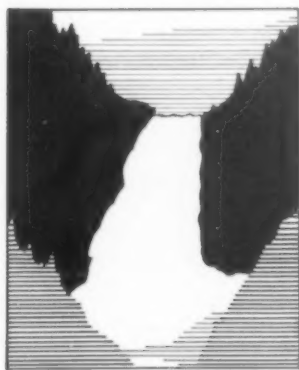
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VOL. 23; NO. 97



Of all the joys of life which may fairly come under the head of recreation, there is nothing more great, more refreshing, more beneficial in the widest sense of the word, than a real love of the beauty of the world . . . If we have it, we possess a pearl of great price.—VISCOUNT GREY of Fallodon, K. G.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by
The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership
guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

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NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

Letters and contributed manuscripts and

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National Parks Association

Half Dome in Yosemite's wilderness.—National parks are, by law, inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife, but because of insufficient money for employing rangers to patrol the parks, men with guns are getting in and killing wildlife within them.

EDITORIAL

HARASSED WILDLIFE

ACCORDING to the wish of the people, as reflected by the mandates of Congress, national parks and monuments are inviolate sanctuaries for wildlife. In spite of this, gunning is now being carried on in many parks and monuments. This is because Congress is not giving the National Park Service enough money to employ the manpower needed to do a thorough job of patrolling. It's another phase of the same story of insufficient congressional appropriations treated in the editorial of our July-September 1948 issue.

In earlier years of national park administration, Congress heeded the will of the people; but recently it has disregarded repeated calls for adequate funds to protect the parks. Can it be that, even though more and more people are enjoying the parks, and this past year saw an all-time high of 30,000,000 people going to them, Congress considers these great nature reservations of relatively minor importance to the American people? If this is the case, it is time for Congress to recognize national parks as big business.

Because of congressional negligence, the parks and monuments are rapidly deteriorating, both as to their natural features that are supposed to be protected in them, and as to their accommodations.

Let us glance briefly at the wildlife situation today: To enable the Park Service to do moderately well at wildlife protection and management, about eighty-five permanent rangers and twenty seasonal ones should be added to present park and monument staffs. With these men it might be possible, for instance, to stop the shooting of deer in Acadia, stop shooting of bears and capturing of cubs in Great Smoky Mountains, prevent shooting of antelope in Wind Cave National Park, stop the shooting of the vanishing bighorn in Joshua Tree

National Monument, and the killing of sage grouse in Dinosaur National Monument. At least, the additional personnel should enable the Park Service to do a better job of protecting its wildlife wards.

In Glacier Bay National Monument, a decline in the populations of hair seal, mountain goat and deer are believed also to be due to poaching. Only at brief and infrequent intervals during the year are any Park Service men on the monument. To make the area a sanctuary for wildlife, at least two full-time rangers, with complete equipment for patrolling, are necessary. Katmai National Monument, largest reservation administered by the National Park Service, is without protection of any kind the year 'round. Not only should a full staff of rangers and superintendent be set up here, but the area should be made accessible to the public to make it one of the outstanding tourist attractions in Alaska.

In Everglades National Park, gunners are shooting birds from airplanes, and are locating "game" for other gunners on the ground. The park staff should be provided with airboats, glades buggies and an airplane in order to cope with the poachers who use these means of transportation in their predatory pursuits.

The tropical forests of Hawaii National Park are being destroyed by feral-domestic goats and pigs. Feral burros in Big Bend National Park, Death Valley National Monument and other national reservations of the Southwest are posing a threat to native hooved animals by consuming food needed by the wild species, and by contaminating water supplies. In all of these cases, superintendents do not have enough rangers to eliminate these feral animals.

Because of erroneous propaganda given out by the gunning interests, the National

Park Service is being forced to kill off all wolves in Mount McKinley National Park. National parks are sanctuaries for all of the native wildlife within their borders. Yet the gunning fraternity, which has no authority to kill wildlife in the parks, has been vociferous enough to bring about a program of wolf control in this park, the only U. S. administered park where visitors can see wolves today. The gunners make the excuse that the wolves have been the cause of a decline in Dall sheep population in the park. If the gunning fraternity is so greatly concerned with saving the Dall sheep from the wolves, which they regard as competitors, then why do they place all emphasis upon one small spot, the park, in the midst of the vast range of the Dall sheep? The sheep range extends all the way from the Kenai Peninsula almost as far north as the Arctic Ocean coast, and eastward into Canada. The gunners' sole purpose is to have a large enough sheep population in the park, so that some of the animals will be forced to wander outside park boundaries, and there the gunners can shoot them. Special interests in forcing the Park Service to exterminate wolves in Mount McKinley not only have disregarded the rights of a much greater segment of our people to experience the thrill of seeing a wolf, but have overlooked the true facts regarding wolf-sheep relationships as brought out in a scientific field study made recently by one of the nation's top biologists. (See *The Wolves of Mount McKinley*, by Adolph Murie. Issued by the National Park Service, 1944. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.)

It is well to realize that not only are the gunners in the minority, but also that a great many of them definitely favor complete protection of wildlife in national parks and monuments, because such protection sometimes provides a surplus that roams beyond the safety of park boundaries.

The magnificent golden eagles of Big Bend National Park, when they fly beyond park boundaries, are being systematically

shot down by gunning aviators. The golden eagle is not an abundant bird, and it needs all the protection it can get, both in and out of national parks and monuments. The parks and monuments are not large enough to give complete protection to the eagles, which range widely in their flight. Park Service authority does not extend beyond park boundaries, so that the eagles of Big Bend depend upon enlightened thinking in Texas for their safety. Their chief enemies are sheep ranchers who use the excuse that eagles menace their lambs; but the occasional lamb that an eagle might attack is a small price to pay for the valuable service they perform for the rancher by controlling rabbit and ground squirrel populations, as well as for the pleasure of seeing them and having them around.

Wildlife in Jackson Hole National Monument continues to receive no protection. Ever since the establishment of the monument in 1943, a rider has been attached to the annual Interior Department appropriation bill to prohibit any National Park Service money being used in the protection of this monument. The area is the habitat of moose, beavers, trumpeter and whistling swans, Canada geese, elk, mule deer, mink and otters, yet both trapping and gunning are carried on there. It is difficult to understand how Congress can believe that such action is in the best interest of Wyoming and of the country as a whole. Certainly, as a national monument, and one of the magnificent tourist attractions of Wyoming, its interest to visitors would be greatly enhanced if wildlife were allowed to become abundant there through permanent protection against trapping and gunning.

These problems and countless others are treated in a report entitled *Wildlife Resources of the National Park System, A Report on Wildlife Conditions—1948*, just issued by the National Park Service. You can obtain a copy by writing the Office of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Mammoth Cave National Park in Danger

By TOM WALLACE, Editor Emeritus
The Louisville Times

TAKE my text from a statement of Earl O. Shreve, President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, choosing that source because many uninformed people still look upon high appraisal of national parks as reflecting the nature-boy rather than the practical man: "The mere fact that another federal bureau would invade our national park system, for alleged beneficial uses, amply indicates the need for doubling our guard against encroachment. . . . There should be no temporizing or compromising with the essentially exclusive character of our national parks."

Mammoth Cave National Park is less in the eye of writers than some of the spectacular western national parks. Mammoth Cave was an old story when our grandfathers were born. The surface of the area within the park boundaries—50,000 acres—is not immense, comparatively speaking. The terrain is without grandeur, but it is not without great beauty, and has rich and varied flora. For wildlife, it is a superb land and water habitat. The park is the only reservation of its classification that is traversed by a river navigable to first-magnitude river steamers. Green River is so deep that it freezes rarely, and was an ice harbor for Ohio River craft in the days of passenger traffic between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, when the Ohio was frozen. The Green is so little marred by man that a canoeist below Mammoth Cave might imagine himself in virgin territory. Water birds frequenting the stream in summer include the great blue heron, the snowy egret, abundant in Florida, and the snakebird or water turkey, wandering from its southern range. Fish in the river include husky specimens of the muskellunge, widely known as a product of our northern waters.

When a dam at Mining City, below the park, was scheduled as a unit in the Ohio River flood control plan, Army Engineers inspired a Sunday newspaper article that said that if the Green River Valley were alert to its opportunity, it would make haste to use its influence to procure a great recreation paradise—the proposed impoundment behind a multiple purpose dam. Why making the river somewhat broader and deeper would improve it as recreation water was not, and could not be, explained.

Land that is proposed to be permanently submerged includes bottom land along the Green, which is so fertile that the area has been called Kentucky's Egypt. The dam would back water into underground streams in the caverns, including the famous Echo River, and would submerge a large part of the park's above-ground area. The drawdown, for use of water for power generation, would gravely disfigure shore lines. A tributary of Green, the Nolin River, a beautiful canoe stream running here and there under high limestone escarpments, would be impounded permanently, and would be under pushbutton control.

Since circumstances forced debate, no Army engineer has denied that the proposed Mining City dam would damage the park. The only contention made in behalf of the dam is that its importance is greater than that of the scene it would affect. As for its flood control benefits, it would affect, by only a mere fraction of an inch, the flood crest in the Ohio at the lowland city of Paducah. The town's newspaper, *The Sun Democrat*, said in a recently published editorial defending the park, "forget the dam." Paducah has a flood wall adequate for higher water than the Ohio flood records have ever shown.



Ray Scott

Green River in Mammoth Cave National Park will be dammed and bordering forests flooded if the Army Engineers get their way.

Kentuckians, assuming that no national park actually will be subjected to the encroachments of multiple-purpose dams, have paid little attention to this menace. Governor Earle C. Clements has not declared against the dam publicly. Senator John Sherman Cooper, who had been drafting a bill to have the dam removed from the flood control project, was defeated in the recent elections by former Representative Virgil Chapman. Although Senator Chapman was backed by the Governor, this may be no indication that the Governor wishes to see the dam built.

An article that appeared in the *Louisville Courier-Journal* on June 19, 1947, based upon a letter to the author, from Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug, was printed in the Congressional Record at the request of former Senator Cooper. The article, clarifying the attitude of the Department of the Interior with regard to this threat, follows in part:

"The proposed Green River dam at Mining City would cause 'a serious financial loss to Kentucky and a grave scientific and cultural loss to the nation,' Secretary Krug yesterday told Tom Wallace.

"The National Park Service and the Department of the Interior,' Wallace quotes Krug as saying, 'are under a moral obligation and a congressional mandate to preserve the park.' The proposed Mining City dam is one of a series of flood control projects recommended in a special United States Engineering Department report drafted after the 1937 Ohio River flood.

"Officials of the Louisville office of the United States district engineers said the Mining City project, with an estimated cost of \$37,000,000, eventually would contain power-generating and soil conservation features. Primary purpose of the reservoir, however, is to prevent floods on the Green and Ohio rivers, they added.

"Wallace released the following statement from Secretary Krug to him: 'As I understand the situation, so far as the Louisville district is concerned, the Mining City proposal is the first-priority project for the Green River basin, and construction, in one form or an-

other, awaits only the appropriation of funds. It appears further that whatever plan of operation is adopted, regardless of whether power generation is included, will cause longer, and at some river stages, higher floods in Mammoth Cave than if the dam were not built. Damage to the cave will follow periods when flood control is practiced by retention of water above elevation 421.2 in Green River. Preliminary plans for the dam, however, provide for flood retention as high as elevation 450. Any retention above elevation 421.2 will interrupt trips in Mammoth Cave, not only during the period of that retention, but for a considerable time thereafter, during which repairs must be made to bridges, boats and trails in the cave, and while sludge and debris are being removed. Mammoth Cave National Park is one of the nation's most famous natural wonders, and is the outstanding tourist attraction in the State of Kentucky. It is intimately related to the large travel industry throughout Kentucky and southeastern United States. Moreover, its operation provides a substantial return to the federal treasury, as well as to the state and county governments. To preserve its principal commodity, its tourist interest—a commodity that can be sold over and over again—it is essential that the unique scientific features of the cave be not subjected to extended, sporadic inundation, which would not only be damaging to natural formation, but would also cause constant rumor and uncertainty as to its accessibility for visitors.'

"The 50,000 acres, purchased at a cost of approximately \$3,000,000, represents a gift, in the form of a national park, from the State of Kentucky to the people of the nation. This department and the National Park Service are under a congressional mandate, as well as a moral obligation, to preserve such parks, 'the scenery and the natural and historical objects and wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.'

"I oppose any dam structure on Green River at Mining City, or any flood control structure between that site and the upstream limits of Mammoth Cave National Park."

Mammoth Cave National Park was dedicated September, 1946, for the enjoyment



Caulfield and Shook, Inc.

Underground rivers will no longer be traveled by visitors, for rising water levels will fill the cave.

of future generations. Echo River, which would be impaired forever by the dam, had been a magnet to visitors from many parts of the world since 1873, when, in 1947, Secretary Krug made the above protest.

"Destroy the rivers (Echo and related streams)," says park naturalist Henry W. Lix, "and at least twenty-five percent of the physical assets of the cave will have been ruined. . . . The underground rivers have always appealed to the imagination more than other cave features; and proper exhibition of the cave would be impossible."

A navigation lock and dam below Mammoth Cave damaged the Green River up to the cave long ago, disturbing the underground streams somewhat; but tremendously greater harm would be done to the Echo, Styx and Roaring rivers by this newly proposed dam, says Mr. Lix, and he adds, "The mud-filling condition would very likely kill all of the blind animals of the cave waters. The scientific and practical loss to the nation is hard to estimate."

Here is a national park whose central attraction, enlarged by exploration from time to time, has been world-famous for almost 150 years, and which the Army Engineers would casually, callously, stupidly destroy for the sake of a minor flood control project of questionable value.

"The fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves" might be paraphrased suitably. The fault is not in Congress, which is often uninformed when it would be informed, or misinformed when those who know the truth have idled, while pressure groups, who know how to conceal truth, have been active. To expect the Army Engineers to be concerned over the loss of existing natural values is like expecting a carpenter to say "don't build," or a miller to say "don't consume flour." But disinterested people, who have the light, should shed it at hearings granted by committees of Congress.

People who have visited Mammoth Cave are scattered widely in the United States. All of them who hear what is planned at Mining City, and who read what Secretary

Krug says about the plan, should write at once to their congressmen in protest. National conservation and nature preservation organizations will protest; but they need assistance.

Nothing less than passage of a bill striking the Green River below Mammoth Cave from the plan will suffice.

Editor's note—The Executive Committee of the National Parks Association has adopted the following resolution opposing construction of the proposed Mining City dam:

Whereas, Mammoth Cave National Park includes one of the outstanding natural wonders of America, Mammoth Cave, and has contributed immeasurably to the pleasure and welfare of the American people, and

Whereas, Congress has established in law the principle that all national parks shall remain inviolate in their natural state in perpetuity, and that engineering projects shall not be undertaken which will destroy their natural features and so deprive the people of the nation of the benefits derived from their preservation, and

Whereas, the construction of Mining City dam on the Green River, in Kentucky, now contemplated by the Corps of Engineers and awaiting appropriation of funds, will inundate natural features of the cave that have high scientific, educational and esthetic values, and

Whereas, the construction of this dam would violate the established principle that national parks shall not be invaded by engineering projects, and create a precedent that might lead to the destruction of natural features in other national parks by similar projects, and

Whereas, the value to the people of the United States represented by Mammoth Cave National Park far outweighs the estimated benefits of this project to a minority of the population,

Be it therefore resolved by the Executive Committee of the National Parks Association on April 28, 1948, in meeting assembled, that the construction of Mining City dam be strongly opposed, and

Be it further resolved that Congress be urged to deny appropriations for this project and for any other similar project that will affect our national parks.

THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

By J. CARLISLE CROUCH, Assistant Superintendent
Blue Ridge Parkway

IT was only fifteen years ago that a simple pencil line traced on a map of the Blue Ridge Mountains gave the first substance to an idea for a new kind of area in which "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The line suggested the tentative location for the Blue Ridge

Parkway from Shenandoah National Park on the north to Great Smoky Mountains National Park on the south, a distance of almost 500 miles. This was to be the first national parkway or, in effect, an elongated park.

Considerable progress has been and is being made in translating both the idea and the pencil line into a reality. A greater part of the land necessary for the right-of-way, averaging about 800 feet wide, has

Parkway travelers stop to enjoy the view from Fox
Hunter's Paradise Overlook on Cumberland Knob.

National Park Service



Rhododendrons provide the great floral displays of the parkway country. The flower shown here is the white *R. maximum*, which forms tall, dense stands in the lower forests. Another species lives at higher elevations, where its purple blooms cover wide areas of the mountainsides.

Photographs by
National Parks Association



In parkway woodlands the white trillium grows in colonies. It is but one of several kinds of trilliums native to eastern forests. Most beautiful, perhaps, is the painted trillium, whose white petals are striped with crimson. The wake-robin, least showy of the trilliums, is deep maroon red.



Hemmer

The Chestoa Overlook is one of many beauty spots for picnicking along the parkway.

been acquired by the states of Virginia and North Carolina and deeded to the federal government, either in fee simple or scenic easements. Other and more extensive areas, ranging in size from 500 to 5000 acres, and containing outstanding scenic and recreation values, have also been acquired and incorporated in the right-of-way. Here picnic areas, camp grounds, trailer sites, trails and limited public service facilities for the accommodation of visitors have been provided or will be provided. Contractors have completed about half of the motor road which is open to public use.

Everyone who drives the parkway is aware that it is different and more pleasant

than other roads even though he may not be able readily to catalog the various elements that make it so. The relatively broad right-of-way provides an insulation against the intrusion of a wide variety of commercial developments common to the roadsides of most public highways. Consequently, billboards, hot-dog stands, unsightly filling stations, and other familiar sights are missing. Missing, too, is truck and bus traffic, as commercial vehicles are prohibited. Access is limited, and parkway traffic moves without interruption over grade separation structures at the important transmountain highway crossings. The parkway is a Mecca for the motorist, an area dedi-

cated primarily to recreation by motor car.

For greatest effectiveness, the pace must be a leisurely one, with frequent stops at the numerous parking overlooks and at the chain of recreation areas located at intervals along the route. Another way to express it is to recount an experience Superintendent Sam P. Weems had on the parkway several years ago. On this occasion Weems wanted particularly to see one of the rangers. Coming upon a native mountaineer, who was also an employee, the superintendent asked him if he had seen the ranger. "Yes, sir," he replied, "he went by here just a while ago."

"Well, did he seem to be in a hurry or was he driving slowly?"

"No, sir," came the answer, "he wasn't driving fast or slow. He was just tourist-ing along." And so it is that one should just go "touristing" along to get the most out of a parkway visit.

It is quite safe to say that no feature of the Blue Ridge Mountains is better known

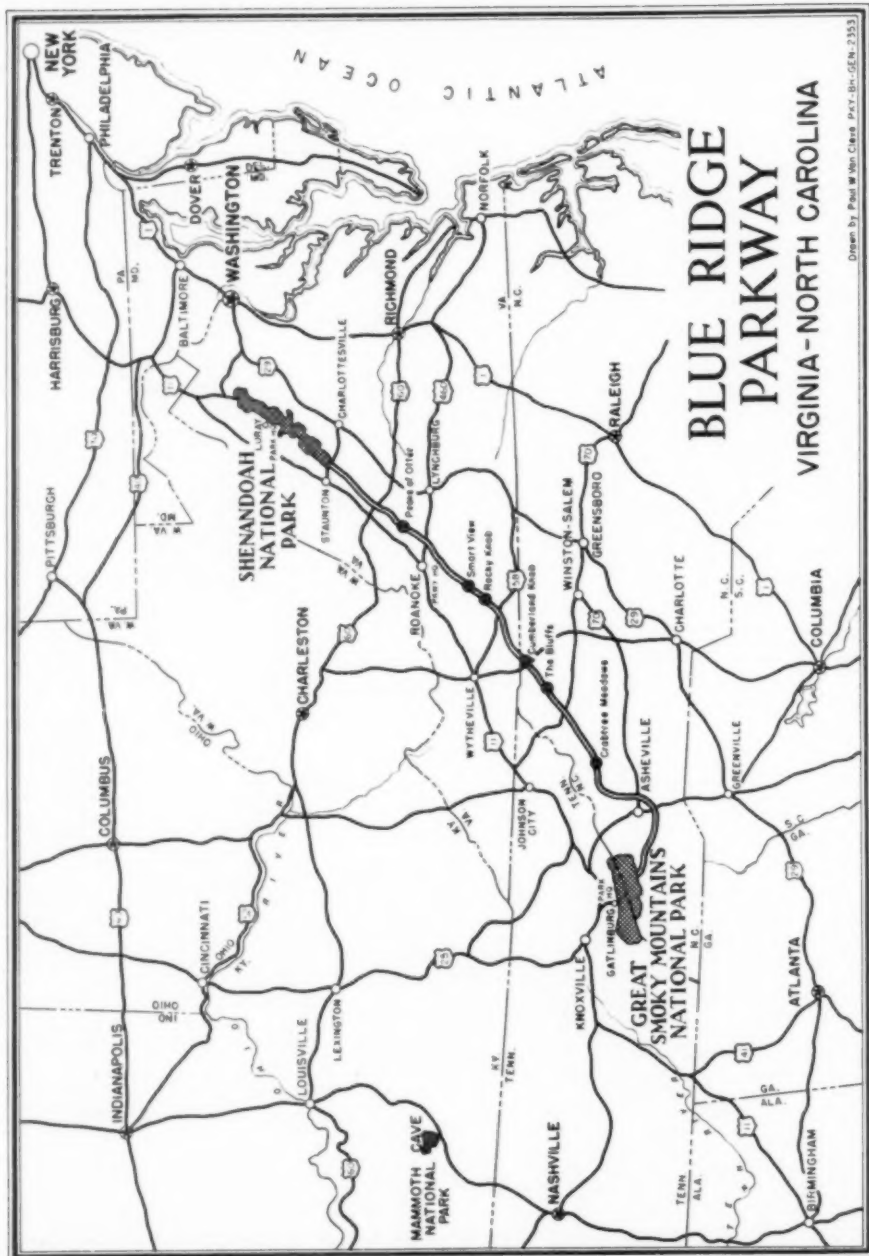
or more admired than its almost endless variety of trees, shrubs and smaller plants, particularly the flowering species. The mountains are a wild flower garden from early spring to late summer. The display begins about the middle of April with the lacy white blossoms of the shadblow. Early May adds dogwood, redbud, and pink azalea, and it is in the middle of the same month that the Grand Marshal of the show, the flame azalea, blooms to set the undergrowth ablaze with an orange glow. Purple rhododendron reaches its peak bloom between late May and mid-June, and mountain laurel opens during June. White and pink rhododendron join in late June, continuing the exhibition well into July. These are the featured players, the ones who receive top billing; but they are ably assisted by a supporting cast of violets, orchids, trillium, columbine, iris, Indian paintbrush and galax, the latter noted more for its foliage than its blossom.

The parkway has an average elevation

Trails Cabin in Smart View Area
is a relic of early mountain culture.

National Park Service





of 3,000 feet above sea level, and in summer it is a welcome retreat from high temperatures. It is during this season that the great variety of trees and grasses produce the greenery for which the southern mountains are justly noted.

The restful gradation of greens during the summer is replaced by another riot of color in the autumn. The famous southern sourwood leads off by turning a brilliant red in early October, and is soon joined by the sumac and gums. The symphony of fall color reaches its greatest effect later in the same month, when the colorful display of hardwoods joins the chorus and continues well into November.

Winter brings frequent snow and ice storms and fog to the parkway, and travel is not advisable during this period. The motor road at present is not maintained for winter travel.

Many famous landmarks have been included in, or are accessible from, the parkway. Many wide, sweeping views of the Shenandoah Valley and eastern foothills may be had from the sections to the north. The route will span the historic James River and its gorge, and the Peaks of Otter are within the right-of-way. It was from one of these peaks that the cornerstone for the Washington Monument was obtained. The stone is inscribed:

"From Otter's Summit, Virginia's Loftiest Peak,
To crown a Monument to Virginia's Noblest Son."

The parkway will skirt the lower slopes of Grandfather Mountain, the free standing patriarch of the range, and connect with a new paved road to the summit of Mount Mitchell, highest peak east of the Mississippi. Mount Pisgah is within easy reach. The Jefferson and George Washington national forests, and parts of the Pisgah National Forest, as well as the Cherokee Indian Reservation are traversed.

The homes and hillside farms of the mountain people testify to the independence

and sturdiness of the pioneers who settled in the mountains. This is well shown by the representative pioneer structures being restored and preserved as object lessons in pioneer architecture. The Puckett, Brinegar and Trail cabins and the Elias Mabry Mill are outstanding examples of this mountain architecture.

Maintenance and operation of the parkway, with its extensive road system and the dispersed physical improvements in the series of recreational areas, present an undertaking of sizable proportions. Maintenance stations are located at sixty-mile intervals, and each has its complement of personnel and equipment to carry on this phase of operations. The most newsworthy phase of maintenance operations is the leasing program by which adjacent landowners are permitted to use parkway land for well-managed agricultural purposes. Some revenue is realized from this program, the landowner maintaining the desired parkway picture at a considerable saving to the government, and the landowner gaining income from his expanded operations.

Management agreements have been made with the U. S. Forest Service whereby particularly outstanding areas, from a scenic or vista standpoint, adjacent to or advantageously seen from the Parkway, are managed in such a way as will preserve their natural characteristics. All of these devices give a continuity to scenic values far beyond the right-of-way boundary, and give the impression that the parkway is considerably wider than 800 feet.

There can be little doubt that the idea and the line on the map have gained substantial form in the intervening years. Millions of visitors have gone "a-touristing" over the parkway since the first sections were opened to travel, and it can be confidently predicted that many times that number will come in the years ahead. The parkway traverses one of the oldest mountain ranges in the world, and that provides a mighty solid foundation.

NATIONAL PARKS OF JAPAN

By CHARLES A. RICHEY, Assistant Chief

Lands and Recreational Planning Division, National Park Service

FOREMOST of Japan's national parks is Mount Fuji-Hakone, with the peerless volcanic cone of Fujiyama rising from sea level to the greatest height of any Japanese mountain and, according to the Japanese, visible from thirteen of the forty-six prefectures of Japan. It is symbolic of Japan. Whereas Fujiyama is today a dead volcano, in Mount Aso National Park, in Kyushu, there can be seen one of the world's foremost volcanic spectacles in Aso-san, with its stupendous, awe-inspiring crater and its constant activity and frequent eruptions. These parks show the giant forces that formed most of Japan and the Pacific Islands, and provide one of the world's finest volcanic displays. Minor volcanoes can be seen at Kirishima and Akan national parks, while extensive hot spring displays are to be seen in most of the other national parks.

In lovely Setonaikai (Inland Sea) National Park are the many and varied island and coast land forms that show in miniature the geologic evolution of the

Mr. Richey has been interested in preservation of national parks since 1922. A graduate of Iowa State College, he is a career employee of the National Park Service.

From April through September, 1948, Mr. Richey was loaned to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), in a consulting capacity, at the request of the Secretary of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to advise SCAP and the Japanese Government on the planning, development, organization and equipment for Japanese national parks.—*Editor*

larger islands. They constitute one of the most beautiful seascapes in all the world, forming a national park of a quality unique in the world. Far away to the north, in Hokkaido, are found beautiful crater lakes and a landscape of a breadth and scale that is continental in feeling as compared to most Japanese scenery. To complete the geological picture, there is the Japan Alps National Park, the "backbone" of Honshu, with some forty summits over 8000 feet in height, thrust above the surrounding masses to form a mountain paradise of rugged peaks, sheer precipices, deep gorges, clear streams and similar features comprising a mountaineer's recreational area of first magnitude.

The parks are of interest not alone for their scenery and for their geologic features, but for their interesting and varied plant life, which ranges from the almost primitive forests of Daisetsuzan, in Hokkaido, to lovely alpine gardens at the higher levels, with plant associations common to seacoast areas, and similar groups that make Japan one of the richest botanical regions of the world. Unlike most of China and eastern Asia, which have little of the original character of the land and vegetation, these are well preserved in Japan, and are included in national park areas where it is hoped they will be always protected.

Japan's early history is remarkably well preserved by numerous shell mounds, prehistoric mounds, early temples, prehistoric shrines and early highways, many of which

THE COVER—Mount Fuji, the almost perfect mountain with its peerless cone rising from sea level to the height of more than 12,000 feet, is the heart of Fuji-Hakone National Park. To the rest of the world, it is a symbol of things Japanese. The magnificent white cone is seen here above the mist, silhouetted against the blue sky.

are found in park areas. Some, such as the shrines of Ise at Uji Yamada in Ise Shima National Park, and a few of the early mountain-top shrines, in Kyushu, are outstanding.

A number of the parks are noteworthy for several reasons, as for instance, Nikko, with its combination of magnificent mountain scenery, its high mountain lakes and waterfalls, its lovely alpine meadows, its gorgeous temples, with their unparalleled setting among ancient trees, and its rich and varied vegetation, entitling it to rank high among the world's outstanding national parks.

The following statement, quoted from Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, so-called "Father of Japanese National Parks," gives a brief resumé of the origin of the national park movement in Japan:

"As early as immediately following the establishment of the Yellowstone National Park, in March 1872, some of the Japanese pioneers returning from the United States advocated a similar enterprise in Japan. This movement found some followers and supporters, but it was only in 1912 that a petition was presented for the first time to

the Diet for materialization of the idea. In response to a petition repeated in 1921, Government authorities (Health Bureau, Home Department) began investigations and chose sixteen suitable sites, and undertook surveys of the spots, going over a few sites a year and completing the survey work in 1928.

"The government, now ready to materialize the project, established the National Parks Investigation Committee and set up the policy for the enterprise, patterned after the American form. It had the National Parks law enacted in 1931 and according to the law it created the national Parks Committee. By this committee's advice, it picked twelve sites for final choice, and from 1934 to 1936, amid the people's enthusiastic applause and anticipation, it officially designated all of the twelve as national parks."

In analyzing the Japanese National Park System, it is evident that the system was patterned on the American national parks, with some adaptations from the Canadian and European systems. It is also evident that in trying to follow the American pat-

The foreground, within the Mikuni-Sanmyaku area, a proposed national park, is a vantage point from which to view the snow-clad peaks in Chuba-Saigaku National Park—the Japanese Alps.





Outstanding among the great scenery of Japan's national parks is the active crater of Mount Aso in Aso National Park.

tern, where large areas of land are dedicated solely to park use without serious modification, and under the National Park Service, it proved so much of a strain on the Japanese economy that some innovations were necessary. We find a system having evolved whereby notable examples of scenery or scientific areas are classed as

"special areas" and, as such, are fully protected under ordinary conditions, but with an almost equal system of "ordinary areas" that have little or no specific park value aside from unifying the park area. In these, there is a complete utilization of resources, with the mandate that they shall be managed in a park-like manner. This, of course,

is bad from a park standpoint, since it does not allow good administrative practices and adequate control, particularly with regard to wildlife protection.

It is somewhat surprising in a land with so much scenic beauty, and with such a high degree of public appreciation of the cultural values of scenery as in Japan, to find so few areas that are properly preserved and set aside for public recreation and enjoyment. With the rapid increase in population, particularly during the past century, there has been constant encroachment upon the country's scenic resources. Japan is peculiarly deficient in public opportunities for rest, relaxation and recreation in the local, regional and national levels; in fact, so much so that local and

regional pressure by overzealous groups, in their desire for "improvements," has often resulted in damage to scenery or natural phenomena of national significance, and it has already affected planning on a national scale.

Administration of Japanese national parks was curtailed completely during the war years, and a small organization, prior to my arrival in Japan, had been reestablished as a division of the Public Health and Welfare Bureau, Ministry of Public Welfare. While this organization was made up partly of former national park employees, the national park division had no field organization in actual charge of administering the parks, and their records were extremely meager for the past ten years.

Nachi Falls, in Yoshino National Park, plunge into a forest of the magnificent redwood-like *criptomeria* trees.



To me, it was obvious that, under present circumstances and conditions, an analysis and study of Japanese national parks would take at least two years with a small experienced staff.

It was apparent, too, that, in order to understand the importance of national parks to the Japanese nation from a cultural and economic aspect, it was necessary to study how they were used by the Japanese people.

It was also apparent that a knowledge was necessary of the resort and hot springs areas and related recreational facilities.

Travel throughout Japan, by railroad, air, water and foot trails, all have an important relationship to national park use in Japan, and a thorough understanding of these facilities was important to any study.

In Tokyo, I made an analysis of the English translations of National Park Law No. 36, March 31, 1931, Japan's basic park law, and supplemental Cabinet Orders and Rules and Regulations. Necessary additional legislation was reviewed with officials of the Welfare Ministry on National Parks, and national park officials.

An analysis was made of the national park administrative and organizational setup in the Ministry, including its responsibilities, personnel, organization, function, budget and planning.

In connection with my inspections of twelve of the thirteen national parks (time did not permit visiting Daizen National Park, Honshu), it was necessary to travel the entire length and breadth of the country and through remote, mountainous regions not frequented by outsiders.

This travel gave me an opportunity to observe current land and water use, forestry practices and conservation conditions generally over the entire country.

In discussions with Japanese officials, the importance of preservation of park areas, until they could properly be developed, was stressed. In this connection, I carefully explained that poor planning and improper development could be most destructive.

There is every indication that the Japanese people have a tremendous interest in the proper protection, development and use of their national parks. They also seemed deeply concerned that the outstanding scenic and scientific areas of the nation might be irreparably damaged or lost by improper land use, such as the so-called "reclamation" of high forest lands for agricultural purposes, and other national programs which the prefectures are directed by the government to carry out.

The Japanese have a national park system of great potential cultural and economic benefit to their country, if certain abuses can be corrected, administration of the areas strengthened along centralized lines, and the areas developed under comprehensive plans along recognized national park principles. This will require supplemental legislation to strengthen the present national park law. It will also require Japanese government financial support over a period of years. The job ahead will take the best efforts of and strong support by the Japanese people, together with skillful planning, to repair damage done to scenic and scientific resources during and since the war.

The choice of areas suitable for national parks in a country having so much beautiful scenery as does Japan is indeed difficult, but the thirteen areas already selected are superlative—the country's best.

Preliminary investigation and research during my assignment indicated that, including the thirteen existing national parks, there are probably between eighteen and twenty areas in Japan worthy of national park designation. This appears to be a conservative national park program for Japan, and one that she could support. In addition, some enlargement to protect significant features, or give a better administrative boundary may be justified for as many as seven of the existing national parks: Setonaikai (Inland Sea), Fuji-Hakone, Nikko, Yoshino Kamino, Kirishima, Aso and Unzen national parks.

The Mount San Jacinto Tramway Scheme

By GUY L. FLEMING, former official
California State Park Commission

THE towering San Jacinto Mountains constitute one of the outstanding remnants of true wilderness in southern California. This region, dedicated in 1930 as a federal-state primitive area through a joint agreement between the U. S. Forest Service and the California State Park Commission, was set aside as a wilderness reserve, free from the pressures of "too much civilization," accessible only by foot and horse trails for the people of California and the nation.

Today, resort hotel owners and commercial interests of Palm Springs and nearby communities look up at the cool, forested slopes of Mount San Jacinto, whose summit is over 10,000 feet above Palm Springs, and visualize making it publicly accessible, but in a way that would wipe out its wilderness charm. Because trails on the precipitous east slopes are impractical, they propose to construct an aerial tramway up into the wilderness area.

Commercial interests seek to construct a tramway from the desert at Palm Springs to the wilderness atop Mount San Jacinto.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys



The Forest Service-Park Commission agreement originated in 1928, when a group of Riverside County citizens sponsored establishment of a state park in the San Jacinto Mountains. Through a land transaction between the Southern Pacific Land Company, owner of railroad lands in the San Jacinto Mountains, the U. S. Forest Service and the California State Park Commission, a three-cornered land exchange was evolved. By it the State of California acquired over 12,000 acres of the higher part of the San Jacinto Mountains, including San Jacinto Peak, elevation

10,805 feet, Marion and Jean peaks, over 10,000 feet, forested slopes, high mountain meadows, in fact, the very heart of the wilderness area. The Forest Service in turn obtained two consolidated blocks of land totaling over 23,000 acres, one unit lying to the north of Mount San Jacinto State Park, embracing the precipitous north slopes of San Jacinto Mountain, including rugged, picturesque Snow Canyon and its forks, and equally rugged and picturesque Chino Canyon. The second unit of consolidated Forest Service lands lie south of the state park and include Tahquitz Peak, Tahquitz

The tramway would climb the desert-like east slope of Mount San Jacinto to reach the pine forests of the high country.

Dick Shideler





Dick Shideler

Primitive Tahquitz Valley in the Mount San Jacinto Wild Area would become the scene of ski-lifts, campgrounds and other accommodations.

Valley, broad benches, with unspoiled stands of ponderose pine, and the scenic canyon of Willow Creek.

Thus was established the San Jacinto Wild Area—a primitive public reserve of over 36,000 acres.

There are several existing references to the understanding between the Forest Service and the State Commission that Mount San Jacinto State Park is a unit of the federal-state San Jacinto wild area:

(1) A communication from the regional forester, in San Francisco, to the chief forester, in Washington, D. C., dated October 1, 1930, containing the following sentence:

"If this transaction goes through it is the

plan of the State Park Commission to maintain their land as a part of the combined San Jacinto Mountain State Park-Forest Service Primitive Area of about 32,000 acres."

(2) A letter from Mr. William E. Colby, chairman of the first California State Park Commission to the Riverside County Board of Supervisors, dated October 23, 1930, containing the following:

"As a result of the exchange and purchase agreed upon, not only will the Mount San Jacinto State Park be established, but all the railroad holdings within this area of some 33,000 acres will have been acquired either by the state or the Forest Service, and this entire area centering about San Jacinto Peak and Tahquitz will be held as a wilderness

reserve for the benefit of the public."

(3) A public address by Mr. J. R. Knowland, chairman of the State Park Commission under the Merriam administration, and reported by the *Riverside Daily Press* of June 19, 1937:

"State policies was the subject of Knowland's address. He declared that the retention of the park as a wilderness area would always be the policy of the State Park Commission."

(4) The last published record is the minutes of the State Park Commission meeting of June 27, 1937, saying that the Commission, "unanimously adopted the policy of the National Park Service in the preservation of the San Jacinto Primitive Area."

It is apparent from the above references that the creation of Mount San Jacinto State Park was accomplished with the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service on the condition that the park would be a part of a dedicated wilderness reserve.

During the summers of 1934, '35, '36 and '37, the National Park Service, with the cooperation of the State Division of Parks, maintained CCC units in Mount San Jacinto State Park. The federal work project developed twenty miles of trail in the park, built a stone refuge house on San Jacinto Peak, provided camping facilities in Round Valley, and constructed a park ranger's cottage and campground and picnicground facilities for the park administration site at Idyllwild. Federal expenditures for the periods cited totaled approximately \$250,000.

The federal-state wilderness area now provides nearly forty miles of well developed trails. For years, thousands of people have passed over these trails and have experienced the pleasure of being explorers of the primitive high country.

In 1945, a Palm Springs organization, known as the "Mount San Jacinto Tramway Committee," with the backing of the State Chamber of Commerce and the California All Year Club, sponsored an Assembly Bill, which, with the support of a very strong lobby, headed by a prominent

Los Angeles attorney, passed both houses of the state legislature and was signed by Governor Warren. The many organizations and individuals opposing the tramway plan were not articulate enough to offset the power politics used by the promoters of the project. In fact, the advocates for the retention of the wilderness aspects of Mount San Jacinto State Park may have relied too strongly upon the fact that the State Park Commission, composed entirely of native Californians, would uphold the agreement made by their predecessors in office that the park "be held as a wilderness reserve for the benefit of the public." Furthermore, they intended to persuade Governor Warren, also a native Californian, to veto the bill.

The 1945 bill was an enabling act permitting creation of the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority—"a public agency and a public corporation of the State of California." The authority is empowered to issue revenue bonds, without limit of issue and tax exempt, "to carry out the objects and purposes of the act."

The act provides that the authority may construct and complete roads, tramways, aerial cableways, up-skis, ski-lifts, ski huts, ski hostels, restaurants, and other "works" useful for the "development of winter sports and any other recreational facilities within the territorial limits of the authority" but, "*provided further, that any of the powers granted herein shall be exercised within the territorial limits of Mount San Jacinto State Park only by the express consent and under contract with the State Park Commission.*"

The act gave the authority territorial jurisdiction over almost all of the federal and state lands within the San Jacinto wild area, including 22,120 acres of Forest Service land and 7680 acres of Mount San Jacinto State Park, the latter embracing the choicest part of the wilderness country, including San Jacinto Peak, Marion Peak, Round Valley and Hidden Lake.

Representatives of the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority appeared before the

Park Commission at a meeting held in Los Angeles, December 17, 1948, and formally requested approval of a contract with the State Park Commission to proceed with the construction of that part of the proposed tramway which must pass over state park lands, and for the construction of the upper tramway terminal facilities at Long Valley, in the very heart of the wilderness section of the park. Delegations representing the Sierra Club, the Federation of Western Outdoor clubs, and other conservation organizations of Southern California, also the National Parks Association, represented by a Los Angeles member, Mr. Martin Litton, were present at the December meeting. They requested the Park Commission to deny the contract, inasmuch as a concession granting the Winter Park Authority a contract to construct a cable tramway, with its attendant towers and other appurtenances, onto and over state park lands would be a violation of a policy established by former park commissions, which dedicated the entire Mount San Jacinto area, both federal and state lands, as a wilderness free from artificial means of access.

The conservation delegation was informed by the State Park Commission that the legislative act of 1945, creating the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority, was a mandate from the state legislature requiring the Park Commission to enter into a contract with the authority to construct the tramway. The Commission further stated, however, that the terms of the legislative act gave the Commission "powers to protect the primitive area against damage by tramway construction and operation."

How the State Park Commission can save "the primitive area from damage" under the proposed scheme is difficult to understand.

The project would construct eight or more tremendous cable towers. One, for example, would have a base area of 117 by seventy feet, straddling the Chino Canyon ridge at the 5600-foot level, and rising 275 feet above the ridge. Three terminal struc-

tures would be established at the 2650-foot, 5600-foot and 8500-foot levels. At the upper and lower terminals the cables would run into deep wells, where machinery would keep them at proper tension to offset contraction and expansion. The tramway would rise more than 5800 feet in a horizontal distance of 10,700 feet. The complete project would include a spacious station terminal in Long Valley, with waiting rooms, restaurant and over-night rooms, plus other facilities to cater to "the expected throngs who will visit this new scenic wonderland." It is obvious that once the wilderness is penetrated by this transportation facility, pressure will be brought upon the Park Commission for construction of roads in the upper altitudes, and that the landscape will be spoiled by clearing for ski areas, ski-lifts, cabins and large public campgrounds. In short, the people of California and the nation will lose another primitive area.

Before tramway construction can be started, the Winter Park Authority must make application to the U. S. Forest Service for a permit to cross over part of the federally owned lands of the San Jacinto Wild Area. Under the law creating primitive and wild areas, the Chief of the U. S. Forest Service must call a public hearing before status or boundaries of such a reservation can be altered. It was this law that afforded the public the opportunity to prevent commercial invasion and modification of the San Geronimo Primitive Area two years ago. (See NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, numbers 89 and 90.)

Assembly Bill 1337 has been introduced in the 1949 session of the state legislature for the purpose of repealing the 1945 act creating the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park authority. All California advocates of the retention of our wilderness areas should write to their state legislative representatives at Sacramento and urge them to support the repeal bill.

The Mount San Jacinto Wild Area can be saved! It is our privilege and our duty to keep it inviolate for generations to come.

KEEP THIS WILDERNESS

By ROBERT L. WOOD, Member
National Parks Association

THIS is an answer to numerous editorials that have appeared in your paper in regard to the Olympic National Park. You have consistently advocated removal of certain parts of the park, which contain some of the finest forests left in this country. Your editorials have been written in a rather vague, factless manner, in an attempt to impress people that certain areas in the park should be removed and opened to commercial lumbering.

In regard to terrain, most of the park is exceedingly rugged. The total park area is over 800,000 acres, but of this, less than 150,000 acres lies at an altitude below 1500 feet. That which lies above 1500 feet is either high alpine meadow country or exceedingly steep mountain slopes, with the timber either too small, or the terrain too inaccessible for the country to be profitably lumbered. Therefore, if the lumbermen were permitted to enter the park, they would have to confine their operations to the valleys, which extend like long, narrow fingers into the heart of the mountains.

An excellent statement, written in defense of the Olympic National Park, now under attack by local lumber interests, this article illustrates how Association members can further the protection of their national parks. If your local newspaper publishes an editorial proposing exploitation of a national park or monument, never let such a statement go unchallenged. To make certain that the public knows the truth, follow Mr. Wood's example by submitting to the newspaper a clear statement clarifying the national viewpoint. Mr. Wood, who lives in Poulsbo, Washington, sent this article, under title *We Need Wilderness*, to *The Seattle Times*, and it was published in two parts in the Sunday issues for December 12 and 19, 1948.—Editor.

For example, the Hoh Valley, which is representative of the western valleys, extends about fifteen miles from the park entrance back to the north wall of Mount Olympus, but at the entrance is less than two miles wide, and averages slightly over a mile wide—a mere canyon. The other valleys of the west—the Quinault, the Queets, the Bogachiel—extend similarly, from fifteen to twenty miles into the mountains. On the east, the park boundary does not take in territory below 1500 feet in altitude except for a negligible amount.

If lumbering were permitted in these narrow canyons, the scars of such activity would be plainly visible to anyone hiking in these mountains, since the river valleys extend nearly to the center of the mountain mass.

The area of commercial timber land outside the National Park on the Olympic Peninsula, lying below 1500 feet in elevation, is approximately 2,000,000 acres—thirteen times as great as that within the park. Any argument that the park timber is needed for sustained yield on the peninsula should take this factor into account. It is only because the lumber companies have been so wasteful that their timber is getting less plentiful. There is still enough forest on the peninsula, however, outside the park, that, with proper management, would assure the industries there an adequate resource.

There is a reserve of 1600 billion board feet of standing saw-timber in this country. The State of Washington alone has more than 250 billion board feet of its original virgin forest left (of an original stand of about 570 billion board feet), and also has large stands of second growth that have already reached saw-timber size or are rapidly approaching it.

Contrast this with a total of only eighteen billion board feet of timber of all kinds in the Olympic National Park, including, as stated above, much that is too high on the steep ridges or too small to be of economic import.

Practically all the wilderness and outdoor organizations in this country are firmly united for an unimpaired Olympic National Park. They have defeated the numerous bills introduced in the Congress the last year or so for the park's dismemberment. They will continue to do so, notwithstanding sniping such as you are wont to do in your editorials.

The people in this country are beginning to realize more and more that we need wilderness—unadulterated wilderness, if you please—where we can lose the strains of business and refresh our bodies. This need for wilderness will grow with increasing population—not decrease.

In regard to your editorial of December 6, you say "A movement is under way . . . for development of roads to reach new ski areas, the establishment of resorts and other improvements to make the park available . . . it is our guess that when developments for recreation are completed, it will become even more evident that portions of the present park are primarily suitable for sustained yield forestry."

This statement is so full of treacherous language that one should be extremely careful in taking it at face value.

You say "development of roads." May it be said that the building of roads is inconsistent with the preservation of wil-

derness areas. Only such roads as are absolutely necessary for making the area accessible to the general public should be constructed.

The present roads are adequate as to extent (they need improving), with one exception—the Upper Cushman Lake road should be connected with the road on the East Fork Quinault, providing a much shorter route for the Sound region to the western side of the peninsula.

You say "establishment of resorts." Suffice to say that national parks are not "resorts" in the general sense of the word, and such "developments" are inconsistent with park policy.

You speak of "developments for recreation." National parks are created to preserve outstanding scenic displays (be they geologic or biotic) in their natural condition, and while they are to be preserved for the enjoyment of this and future generations, they are not playgrounds where artificial amusement devices are to be installed.

Finally, you say it will become more evident that certain regions should be commercially utilized as forest land. The truth of the matter is that the more these wonderful forests become known, the greater will be the interest of the people in preserving them, especially in the years to come when all virgin timber outside of parks shall have been cut.

I agree with your last sentence: "Let us use the park." But let us use it in a way that will preserve its wonders intact for all time to come.

Members are reminded that schools and public libraries may subscribe to NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE at the special rate of \$2 a year. You can help the cause of nature and wilderness preservation by urging your local schools and libraries to subscribe, or by presenting them with a gift subscription. The education of young people to understand the principles of nature preservation and the broad concept of conservation must be advanced in every way possible. Many people have little comprehension of the importance of these national problems.

The National Park Concept

By NEWTON B. DRURY, Director
National Park Service

EDITOR—From the Mexican border to the tip of South America there are countless areas of outstanding natural beauty and scientific interest that are of national park and monument caliber. Although a few such areas have been designated as national parks, most of them are exploited commercially, or forest fires are allowed to spread through them unchecked. Many areas that should be designated as national parks or inviolate reserves, have no protection at all. At the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources, Denver, Colorado, September 7-20, 1948, around sixty delegates from all Latin American countries had explained to them the policies and functions of our national parks as follows:

THIS CONFERENCE has rightly emphasized the land as the basis of man's material existence. But here and there through the discussions has run a thread of thought that, as a spokesman of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, I might be expected to pick up and emphasize.

Phrases like "nature protection," "recreation," "wilderness values," "the unity of nature," "sanctuaries for native animals and plants," imply the recognition, by those concerned with the good earth and the fullness thereof, of the fact that land is used to minister not only to man's physical well-being, but also to his mind and spirit—that man "does not live by bread alone"; that some lands, in the Americas and throughout the world, should be preserved for what they are, as well as for what they will produce; preserved with all their wealth of flora and fauna and geological formations, with all their beauty and wonder and significance, in the perfection that nature gave them, unchanged by man.

It is this thought that, with us, is the basis of the national park concept. In these meetings it has been evident that this concept is growing in other American republics. Our government has had a cordial cooperative relation with the Mexican government looking toward international parks to include lands across the border from Big Bend National Park in Texas and the proposed Coronado National Memorial in Arizona. Glacier-Waterton Lakes International Park on either side of the Canadian border has long been an accomplished fact. We are gratified that encouragement has been given here in this conference to further ratification of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife in the Americas, and that hope has been expressed that we are ready for a similar World Convention.

On Sunday many of you will visit one of our greatest national park areas, the near-by Rocky Mountain National Park. You will see there one of the grandest landscapes of America and learn something of the policies and procedures under which we are trying to maintain its greatness, so that millions today and in the future may enjoy it.

It is our hope that you will visit others of our national parks—Grand Canyon, with its colorful strata that tell dramatically the story of time; Yosemite, with its sheer granite cliffs and the thunder and mist of its waterfalls; Carlsbad, with its gleaming caverns; Yellowstone, with its geysers and its abundance of wildlife—bison, elk and antelope and the rare trumpeter swan; Grand Teton, with its spectacular mountain range and the historic and geologically-significant Jackson Hole; Olympic, with its rain forests; Rainier, with its glaciers; Mesa Verde, with its ruined habitations of long-forgotten peoples; Sequoia, with its



Ralph H. Anderson

"Yosemite, with its sheer granite cliffs and the thunder and mist of its falls."

giant trees that were saplings before the birth of Christ.

There are many more that we would be proud to have you see.

These are lands so unique and precious that our nation has decreed that they should be preserved inviolate for public inspiration and enjoyment.

The Act of our Congress of August 24, 1916, establishing the National Park Service, specified the purpose of national parks. It is: "... to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The national park system in the United States, built on this foundation, now includes 174 reservations with a total public land area of 20,775,082 acres. It was visited last year by 25,265,229 people. This year we expect 27,000,000 visitors. In addition to the national parks, monuments and historic sites, other kinds of reservations such as military parks, historical parks, memorial parks, parkways and battlefield sites—mere subspecies of national parks, to use a biological term—have been established. Their common denominator lies in the fact that they are all lands and objects considered to be of national significance, set apart to be conserved unimpaired for public enjoyment.

A further unifying element in the system is that body of policies, principles, and procedures, based on law, under which the areas are administered. Essential policies that govern our administration of this national trust include:

(1) Inviolable protection: No resources should be consumed or features destroyed through lumbering, grazing, mining, hunting, water-control developments or other industrial uses.

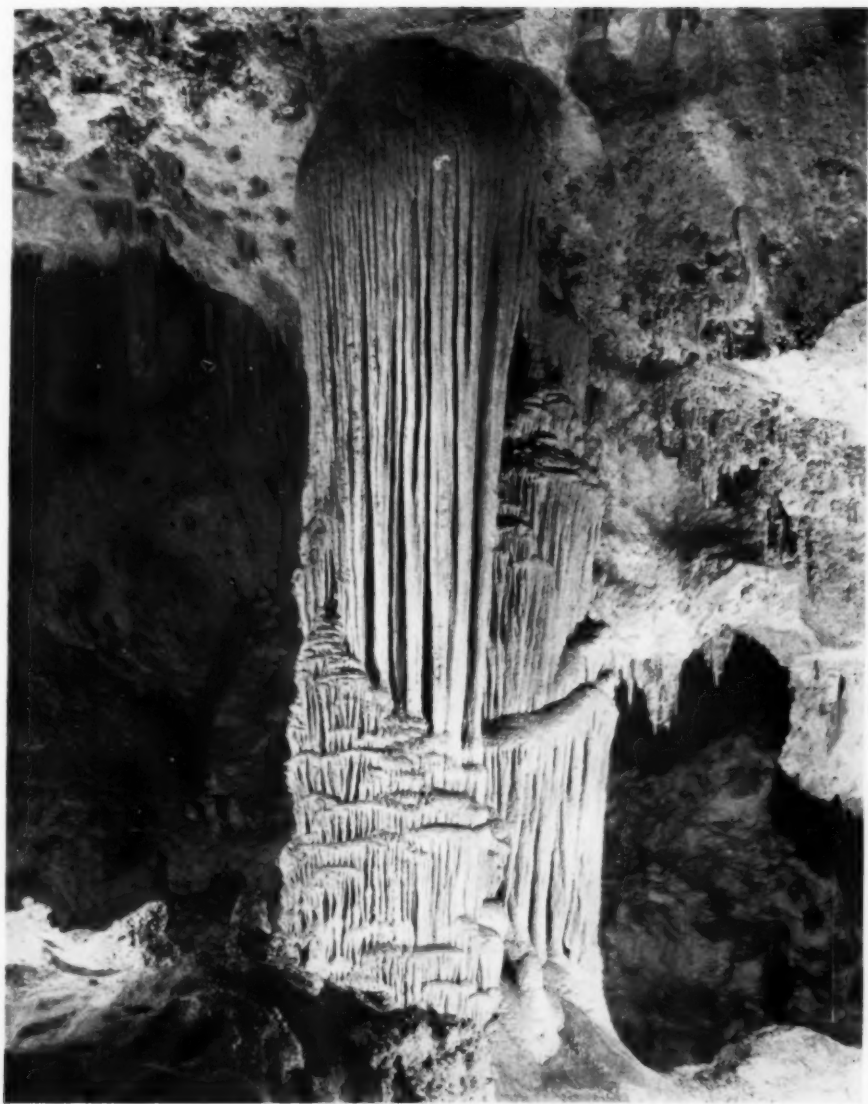
This is a cardinal point, which park agencies and executives have learned must be adhered to as closely as possible. Nearly always there is arrayed against it the

multiple-use philosophy of public resource management which holds that scenic and recreational resources may be used for numerous other purposes without sacrificing the scenic and recreational values; that selective logging will save timber from decay and waste and will leave a forest that will be "just as good" for park purposes; that grazing by livestock will reduce the fire hazard and make a more attractive park; that the damming of streams and lakes for irrigation and power will make them more useful for recreation, will do little real harm, and will bring great economic benefits. This is an attractive philosophy to the utilitarians, but it misses the point, so far as the purposes of national park areas are concerned. The simple fact is that the natural forest is more satisfying, more inspiring, than the cutover forest; the virgin mountain meadow with its clean streams, wild flowers and native wildlife is more pleasing and interesting than the cow pasture; the natural streams and lakes with their normal seasonal variations are more satisfying to people for recreation than the fluctuating reservoir with its unsightly shoreline of dead vegetation or the stream that has for all practical purposes been dried up by diversion structures.

If we are going to succeed in preserving the greatness of the national parks, they must be held inviolate. They represent the last stand of primitive America. If we are going to whittle away at them, we should recognize, at the very beginning, that all such whittings are cumulative and that the end product will be mediocrity. Greatness will be gone.

(2) Planned development: Modifications for human use or for protective purposes should be kept to the minimum necessary to accomplish their object, should be designed to harmonize with their setting, and should be carefully planned and located so as to effect the minimum change in natural conditions. Our guiding motto is "Restraint."

To forestall hasty and ill-advised developments, as well as to arrive at the best pos-



National Park Service

"Carlsbad, with its gleaming caverns."

sible plan, we have developed what we call a master plan for each park. The plan is not static; it is reexamined annually, reviewed by the administrators and their technical advisors, and is revised when desirable. The master plan shows all existing and proposed developments in a particular park, together with a concise statement of the objectives to be attained in the administration of the park. No development is permitted until it has been included in the approved master plan. This is intentionally a conservative instrument, devised to screen out unworthy projects and to retain in graphic form the plan as a whole for the development of each park.

(3) Public accommodations: Such accommodations essential to a reasonably full enjoyment of the parks should be provided, when near-by outside enterprises do not adequately meet public needs. The aim is to provide these at moderate rates, under regulation by the government. This is done through contracts with concessioners. Periodic review is made of contracts to determine that they are in the interest of the government, the parks and the public, and are fair to the concessioners.

We have tried to provide a fairly wide range of accommodations in the national parks, including campgrounds, trailer camps, housekeeping cabins, lodges, and de luxe hotels. The prices of meals, lodging and all other commodities and services provided by the concessioners are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) Natural presentation of natural features: There should be no attempt to "gild the lily" or try to improve on nature's design. Forests should be allowed to evolve naturally. All wildlife should be displayed in a natural manner, interfering as little as possible with the normal habits of all animals, refraining from their artificial "management" (except for their protection, and then only as a last resort), avoiding the pauperizing or domestication of wild animals, and avoiding also the herding of these animals in "shows." Exotic flora and

fauna should not be brought into the parks.

This policy is especially applicable to the preservation of great natural areas, such as national parks and some state parks. It is, of course, not applicable to the development of recreational facilities for local communities, where the promotion of sports, games and large numbers of participants are the ends sought. But in the great natural parks there is opportunity to preserve for all time outdoor museums, natural laboratories, in which the normal processes of nature may be observed and studied. As the surface of the earth is increasingly changed by man, these relatively small islands of nature become increasingly important as scientific check plots.

(5) Interpretive aids: Visitors should be afforded such guidance and exhibits as are desirable for the full appreciation of the parks, but in as simple and natural a manner as possible. These services should not be forced upon visitors, but should be made available for those who want them.

The national parks, both historic and natural, can be of great public educational value, but people, as a rule, do not go to them for the purpose of being educated. They go for such pleasurable experiences as getting in touch with the out-of-doors, the enjoyment of scenic beauty, the inspiration that comes from viewing great works of nature or sites of significant historic events. In a word, they go for recreation in the broad sense. Understanding increases enjoyment. We have found that park visitors generally appreciate such interpretive aids as museums, wayside exhibits, informal talks by naturalists or historians, illustrated lectures on park topics, guided field parties, pamphlets and books. The sense of time, for instance, of turning the pages of earth's history back through millions of years, which one gets at the Grand Canyon, when its geological story is unfolded at the observation station on the rim, immeasurably adds to the significance and enjoyment of the visit.

Our concept of land management—the



Interior Department

"Sequoia, with its giant trees that were saplings before the birth of Christ."

national park concept—we realize can be applied to only a small fraction of our territory. The national park system is only 85/100ths of one percent of the area of the United States. We know that in Latin America similar reserves have been set up, and that there are movements to establish more of them. We know that the pressures to consume the resources in these parks are growing year by year. They must be resisted. When 27,000,000 visit our national parks in one year, it is obvious that here are cultural institutions that must not be

destroyed. We know that you are with us in the hope that, while we wrestle with the problem of man's subsistence from the land, we can continue, in proper proportion, to maintain for knowledge and for inspiration, these special areas where centuries of new forests will grow and evolve naturally; where plant and wildlife species remain in harmonious relationship to themselves and to their environment, and where nature and all of her works in their magnificent beauty can still be studied in their original design.

A pamphlet, *Crisis Spots in Conservation*, just issued by the Izaak Walton League of America, provides background on specific current problems of conservation. It contains a wealth of information on national park problems, much of which was supplied by your Association. Members can obtain a copy by sending 25 cents to the National Parks Association headquarters.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

If you are not collecting your copies of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, having them bound or placing them in a binder, and if you are through with your copies for January-March 1947, July-September 1947 and October-December 1948, will you kindly wrap them carefully and return them to your Association. The stock of these issues has been completely used up, and there is great need for them at headquarters. Your executive staff wishes to thank those who have already responded to an earlier request.



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THE BIRTH OF A UNION

FONTAINEBLEAU, OCTOBER, 1948

By HAROLD J. COOLIDGE, JR., Secretary
National Parks Association

I WISH that all the readers of the NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE could have been with me at the Fontainebleau Conference last October, because I am confident that they would have been impressed by the fact that 123 delegates, many of them scientists, could get together from thirty-one countries (Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Iran, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Venezuela), and, in eight days and nights, hammer out the organization of an International Union for the Protection of Nature, which is greatly needed at the present time. This accomplishment was made possible only by the tremendous amount of spade work that had been done over a period of more than three years by the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature. This active and effective organization held two preliminary conferences in Switzerland; the first in 1946, and the second at Brunnen, June 28 through July 3, 1947. At this latter conference, a provisional IUPN was established, with a draft constitution. The league then worked closely in association with UNESCO to establish this new union.

We should all be grateful to the French Government, which, in spite of difficulties, political and otherwise, with which it is beset, undertook to call a conference at Fontainebleau early last October. They were associated with UNESCO in doing this, and sent invitations to governments and private organizations with the assist-

ance of the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature, which was the agency of the Provisional Union for the Protection of Nature. J. Buttikofer, Executive Secretary of this League, more than any single person, deserves credit for having thoroughly prepared the groundwork for the establishment of this new Union. He is also the editor of a beautiful magazine, *Pro Natura*, the first two issues of which are a model for a popular publication that could well serve as an official organ for the new Union, when the state of its finances justify.

The conference meetings were held mostly in the palace at Fontainebleau, but not in the rooms where priceless period furniture can be seen in its purest form by any visiting traveller. I am sure that we could have made good use of brocaded chairs designed for men to straddle backward and rest their chins and elbows while watching a card game.

At the close of the conference, the French Government gave a magnificent luncheon banquet for several hundred delegates and many important French officials in the great banquet hall of the palace. Waiters staggered under platters piled high with cheeses and boxes of luscious grapes, while the flower-covered tables held glasses for several kinds of the best wines that French vineyards can produce.

The conference was divided into three parts. The first plenary session of the organization meeting was opened with a warm official welcome from our hosts and a keynote speech by Dr. Julian Huxley, Secretary General of UNESCO. The conference then elected its own temporary officers, with Dr. Bernard of Switzerland as Chairman and Dr. Bressou of France as Secretary General.

The principle task of the conference was to draft a constitution for the new Union, which would meet with the approval of the plenary session. The principle differences in points of view were over the question as to whether this Union should include governments as well as private organizations, and if it did, how could procedure be established that would prevent private groups from nullifying the vote of their own government. It was finally decided that governments should have two votes and the combined private organizations of each country one vote. Another somewhat controversial subject was establishing for this new Union a broad definition of nature protection that would be widely applicable to meet conditions in all parts of the world. The four of us in the United States group, which included Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wild Life Management Institute, William Vogt, of the Pan-American Union, George Brewer of the Conservation Foundation, and the writer as the other official member, worked as a team and proposed a preamble which, with one addition, was adopted as part of the constitution of the new Union. The definition of the "Protection of Nature" established in the preamble is quoted throughout the document. The preamble states that:

"Whereas the term 'Protection of Nature' may be defined as the preservation of the entire world biotic community or man's natural environment which includes the earth's renewable natural resources of which it is composed and on which rests the foundation of human civilization."

The section setting forth the objectives of the Union will be of particular interest to the members of the National Parks Association.

These are:

1. The Union shall encourage and facilitate cooperation between governments and national and international organizations concerned with, and persons interested in, the "Protection of Nature."
2. The Union shall promote and recommend

national and international action in respect to:

- (a) the preservation in all parts of the world of wild life and the natural environment, soils, water, forests, including the protection and preservation of areas, objects and fauna and flora having scientific, historic, or esthetic significance by appropriate legislation such as the establishment of national parks, nature reserves and monuments and wild life refuges, with special regard to the preservation of species threatened with extinction;
 - (b) the spread of public knowledge about "Protection of Nature";
 - (c) the promotion of an extensive program of education in the field of the "Protection of Nature";
 - (d) the preparation of international draft agreements and a world-wide convention for the "Protection of Nature";
 - (e) scientific research relating to the "Protection of Nature."
3. The Union shall collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information about the "Protection of Nature." It shall distribute to governments, national and international organizations, documents, legislative texts, scientific studies and other information concerning the "Protection of Nature."

Arrangements were made for delegates to sign the constitution on behalf of the governments and private organizations that they represented, subject to subsequent ratification upon their return to their respective countries. The U. S. Government delegation, made up of Dr. Ira Gabrielson and myself, had instructions not to sign on behalf of our government, but we did sign for the private organizations that we represented. I was very pleased to be able to sign as a delegate on behalf of the National Parks Association, thereby qualifying your organization as one of the founders of this new World Union, which holds future promise for extending the aims and objectives of the National Parks Association to

countries that are less well-organized than we in this respect. I was conscious of keen interest in national parks, particularly among the Polish, the Swiss, the Belgian and the Scandinavian delegates. In many cases, their parks are more extensively used for scientific study than ours, and the recreational emphasis is manifested in a different way.

Following the adoption of the constitution, the newly born IUPN held its first general meeting, and by means of committees, such matters as budget and program were worked out. Dr. C. J. Bernard of Switzerland was elected President of the Union, and the following were chosen as officers and members of the Executive Board:

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, U. S. A.; Mr. Henry G. Maurice, United Kingdom; Prof. Roger Heim, France. Members: Dr. J. K. van der Haagen, Netherlands; Dr. Nils Dahlbeck, Sweden; Dr. José Yepes, Argentina; Prof. Renzo Videsott, Italy; Prof. Walery Goetel, Poland; Prof. V. Van Straelen, Belgium; Dr. Vellard, Peru; Prof. H. Humbert, France; Dr. Boze Benzoni, (Denmark) ICBP; Mr. William Vogt, U. S. A. (Pan American Union). Secretary General: Dr. Jean-Paul Harroy, Belgium.

Secretary General, Dr. J. P. Harroy of Brussels, has had wide field experience in the Belgian Congo, and administrative experience with the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo Belge. He is author of a well-known book on African conservation problems entitled *Afrique Terre Qui Meurt*.

The seat of the new Union was established in Brussels, where the Belgian Government offered quarters and some financial assistance. A special advantage of having the office there is the existence of the fine and quite unique library of the International Office for the Protection of Nature, which has been built up since its founding in 1928, largely through the efforts of its secretaries, Dr. J. M. Derscheid, Dr. Tordis Greim, Dr. Ing. Dr. W. A. J. Mivan Water-

shot, Dr. van der Gracht and Dr. Z. H. Westermann. This office was moved to Amsterdam for the years 1940-48, but is now back in Brussels, and will be housed in the same building as the working staff of the new Union.

During most of the Fontainebleau Conference, an extremely interesting symposium was held under the auspices of UNESCO, dealing with such subjects of special interest to the conference as: Legislation and Action by Governments to Preserve Nature, The Scientific Management of Wild Life, Big Game Conservation in Africa, Concepts of National Parks and Conservation Areas, Fauna Conventions and International Legislation, Discussion of the Relationship of the UNSCUOR to the Proposed UNESCO Conference.

Professor Roger W. Heim of the Museum of Natural History, at Paris, presided ably over most of these meetings, and their success was made possible because of the careful preparatory work of Miss Eleen Sam and her associates in the Natural Sciences Section of UNESCO.

At the close of the conference, many of the delegates took a tour to leading French reserves, forests and parks in the Aigoual-Carmague and Sainte-Baume, thanks to special arrangements that were made by our hosts.

I took this opportunity to spend a little time at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, where, with the help of Dr. Pierre Auger, the dynamic director of the Natural Sciences Section, and his staff, a draft contract was prepared between the new Union and UNESCO. The contract assigned certain tasks to the Union to assist UNESCO in some phases of the preparation for their world conference on Nature Protection to be held in the United States, next July, immediately following the UNSCUOR Conference. An initial grant of \$8,000 to finance this and other related activities was authorized by the Executive Board of UNESCO. This grant will be of inestimable assistance and enable the Union to

show what it can do to justify similar future grants not only from UNESCO, but, we hope, from FAO, as well as private foundations with an international interest in conservation. I sincerely hope that there may be established a close working relationship between the National Parks Association and the new International Union for the Protection of Nature, which will be of ever-

increasing benefit to both organizations.

The new Union has been invited to join with UNESCO in sponsoring a world conference on the protection of nature, next June or September, in conjunction with the UNSCUOR Conference. It will need the fullest assistance from member organizations, including the National Parks Association, to achieve greatest success.

QUETICO-SUPERIOR FILM NOW AVAILABLE

A 16MM color moving picture of highest photographic quality has been produced by the President's Quetico-Superior Committee. Requiring about thirty minutes to run, it is accompanied by an excellent sound track commentary. Purpose of the film is to show what is happening to the magnificent Quetico-Superior wilderness lakeland today, and to point out the extreme urgency of quick action to save the area in its primeval condition.

The theme of the film is the story of a father, who, having visited the area many years ago, takes his son into the area to enjoy the wilderness he had known. Their canoe journey is serene until one evening, after pitching camp on a pine-clad point, a seaplane lands on the lake just off the point. The plane's passengers have come to fish. The impact of this intrusion—noise and mechanized transportation—has a profound effect upon the father and son; and the event is so well portrayed, that the observer shares their emotions. Incident after incident of this kind follows in rapid succession—other planes fly in, fleets of boats powered by noisy outboard motors race across the lakes, and there are establishments situated along the once primeval lake shores. The wilderness solitude, that the father knew, has been shattered. Continuing the journey for several days through waterways and portages, the pair ultimately finds undisturbed wilderness in the Canadian part of the area. Here wildlife is still abundant, and here even the

portages are almost overgrown. In this pristine country the son at last discovers true wilderness solitude.

Upon their return to civilization, both father and son are anxious to help in every way they can to aid in the elimination of the privately owned lands and other things that are destroying the spirit of the Quetico-Superior wilderness area, and to zone the interior of it to protect its primeval character and primitive allure.

The film is inspiring, and it stimulates the observer to want to take part in the nation-wide drive to preserve the Quetico-Superior. With its brilliant color and gentle background of music, it is well suited for showing to high school and college groups, as well as to clubs and civic groups.

Anyone interested in purchasing or renting this film should write to the President's Quetico-Superior Committee, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. No one should fail to see it. For information on the Quetico-Superior Wilderness, see the following articles in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE: *Midwesterners, Your Border Lakeland Is at Stake*, by Wallace G. Schwass, No. 74; *Attention Please for the Quetico-Superior*, by Ernest C. Oberholzer, No. 78; *Threats to Wilderness Areas*, by Jay H. Price, No. 81; *Superior Wilderness Gets Congressional Attention*, No. 89, and *The Quetico-Superior Today*, by Wallace G. Schwass, No. 96.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

81st Congress to April 1, 1949

THE 80th Congress was deluged with proposals that would have destroyed national park values and undermined progress made during the past fifty years; those measures were defeated by public opinion and vigorous leadership of conservation organizations. While there are more bills being introduced in the 81st Congress dealing with conservation problems than in any previous session, most are progressive, and few have the destructive character evident in last year's proposals. The most serious threats to national parks are engineering proposals not yet introduced as legislation, such as the Glacier and Mammoth Cave national parks dam proposals. Present congressional leadership is sympathetic to national park problems. Your Association

sent the editorials *Manpower Needed* and *Harassed Wildlife* (July-September 1948 issue, and this issue) to every member of Congress. Response was gratifying, indicating that the National Park Service has a good chance to receive more adequate appropriations.

The following bills require immediate action by members as indicated. Unless otherwise stated, all House bills (H. R.) are before the House Subcommittee on Public Lands. The Honorable J. Hardin Peterson, Chairman, and Senate bills (S.) are before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, Chairman. Address letters to these chairmen and to your own representatives.

H. R. 1389 (LeFevre), **S. 728** (Butler) Provides for the acquisition of private lands within the national park system. In committee.—These bills, in essentially their present form, were introduced into the 80th Congress and were analyzed in the April-June, 1948, issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, page 39. If enacted, they will solve the most serious administrative problem confronting the National Park Service and improve protection of the national parks and monuments. The National Parks Association favors these bills. Members are urged to express their views to the chairmen of the committees considering them.

H. R. 934 (Murdock), **H. R. 935** (Patten), **S. 75** (McFarland) Authorizing the construction of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. In committee.—This dam, with tunnels, canals, power plants and other works, is the first step toward construction of elaborate additional facilities for desiltation, power production, flood control, irrigation and other purposes. The Bridge Canyon dam, at the head of Lake Meade, would form a lake through Grand Canyon National Monument and eighteen miles into Grand Canyon National Park. Included in the plans is the Kanab Tunnel, which would divert the Colorado River out of the Grand Canyon, returning it to its channel at the head of the lake. This proposal, of which the Bridge Canyon dam is a part, is a major threat to the Grand Canyon National Park and National Monument and would open the door to similar invasion of national park areas by engineering projects elsewhere. The National Parks Association is opposed to this project.

H. R. 2877 (Regan) Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands in Brewster County, Texas, suitable for addition to Big Bend National Park. Approved by the House Committee on Public Lands. Now before the House of Representatives. It will be considered by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The National Park Service hopes that this bill will be enacted. Address letters to the Senate committee and to your own representatives.

H. R. 1254 (Smathers), **S. 285** (Holland, Pepper) To authorize the acquisition of lands for the Everglades National Park. In committee.—These bills provide the Secretary of the Interior with authority to acquire lands and interests therein by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, for the Everglades National Park. Enactment of this legislation is urgently needed to permit development of the park.

H. Con. Res. 11 (Mack), **S. Con. Res. 5** (Cain) To establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a study and investigation as to the lands included within the Olympic National Park. Referred to the House Committee on Rules and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The proposed committee would be composed of members of the House committees on Agriculture and Public Lands and of the Senate committees on Agriculture and Forestry and Interior and Insular Affairs.

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